



## 2017 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

The 2017 Annual Water Quality Report for the City of Gladewater is available for viewing. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For a translation of the water quality report or to speak with someone about the report please call Steve Matlock at (903) 845-2586.

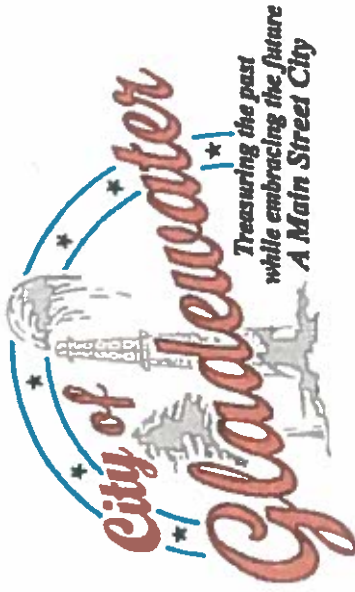
If you would like a paper copy of the 2017 Annual Water Quality Report mailed to your home, please call (903) 845-2196.



*El informe anual de calidad del agua de 2017 para la ciudad de Gladewater está disponible para su visualización. Este informe está diseñado para proporcionarle información importante sobre su agua potable y los esfuerzos realizados por el sistema de agua para proporcionar agua potable.*

*Para obtener una traducción del reporte de calidad de agua o para preguntas acerca del reporte por favor comuníquese al (903) 845-2586.*

*Si desea obtener por correo una copia de us más reciente reporte de calidad de agua puede solicitar la misma llamando al (903) 845-2196.*



*City of Gladewater*

# 2017 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Every public water supply is required to provide an Annual Water Quality Report to its consumers. For a paper copy of the report call 903-845-2196. For a translation of the Water Quality Report or to speak with someone about the report, please call Steven Matlock at 903-845-2586.

Para obtener una traducción del reporte de calidad de agua o para preguntas acerca del reporte por favor comuníquese al 903-845 3715. Si desea obtener por correo una copia de us mas reciente reporte de calidad de agua puede solicitar la misma llamando al 903-845-2196.

# 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF GLADEWATER

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

CITY OF GLADEWATER provides Surface Water from Gladewater Lake located in Gladewater. Public Water System #TX 0920001

## Definitions and Abbreviations

**Definitions and Abbreviations**

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

**Action Level:**

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Action Level Goal (ALG):**

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Avg:**

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**Level 1 Assessment:**

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:**

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:**

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:**

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:**

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:**

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**MFL**

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

**mrem:**

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**na:**

not applicable.

**NTU**

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

**pCi/L**

picouries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppb:**

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm:**

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppq**

parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

**ppt**

parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**Treatment Technique or TT:**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Steve Matlock at 903.845.2586.

## 2017 Water Quality Test Results

### Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1	na	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.189	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	3.52	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	46	24.4 - 64.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year\*

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	76	64.8 - 89	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year\*

### Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MIRDL	MIRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine / Monochloramine	2017	3.0	0.7 - 4.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

### Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	04/07/2016	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technology)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.5 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.023	0.023 - 0.023	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2017	37.8	0 - 37.8	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2017	0.1	0.0518 - 0.0518	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	0.0282	0.0282 - 0.0282	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Violations

Lead and Copper Rule	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosiveness. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2017	2017	We were late in testing our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this period indicated.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2017	2017	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.